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## FOUR GREAT BATTLES RAGE ON WEST FRONT

### LATEST ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT **REGARDED AS BEST**

Destined to Become Historic Utterance of War, Observers Here Believe.

CLEAREST STATEMENT OF WAR AIMS YET MADE

Places U. S. Government on Record for League of Nations and Clarifies Several Vital Questions.

President Wilson's address in New York last night, setting forth five principles "representing this government's interpretation of its own duty with regard to peace," today was regarded in Washington as a memorable utterance, destined to become one of the most historic addresses of the present war.

It was acclaimed as notable, both among officials of this government and by unofficial expressions on the part of allied government representatives, for several reasons.

It gives clearer definition to the fourteen principles originally laid down by the President, which later he

summarized under four heads. It presents a program by which the principles previously laid down may

U. S. Put on Record for League. It places this government squarely on record for a league of nations, a proposal hitherto considered as a

It flatly opposes the economic blockade idea, a moral weapon about which three weeks. there has raged a storm of controeconomic conference.

government's interpretation" of prinjust and a lasting peace may rest.

Considered Answer to Hertling. Though no names were mentioned, the President's speech is considered an answer to von Hertling's recent

fast-crumbling structure of pan-Ger- central powers. More than that, it is considered an effective counter attack against the German peace offensive, which will be

the major part of the winter's diplomatic porgram of the central powers.

### Best Statement of War Aims.

It bears no equivocation or loopholes, apparently, through which those who would seek a premature peace could direct their insidious propaganda. It is accepted as one of the most specific and concrete definitions of war aims yet put into words, not only by the President, but by any statesmen of the allied nations.

The address, it is believed, further strengthens the United States in the position of being a leader among the nations opposed to Germany, and once again stamps President Wilson as the spokesman of these nations.

Interest as to Allies' Acceptance. Acceptance of the working program

armed nations.

Inclusion of Germany herself in the league of nations is suggested by the President, a point about which there has been considerable discussion. It has been pointed out by those who mistrust Germany deeply that leaving her without the leaving her without mistrust Germany deeply that leaving her without the bounds of such a league would lessen its effectiveness and give less leverage for assuring her respect of the rights of smaller

The President puts into words also the growing feeling that economic

address of compromising at any point on the aims of the war, nor of discussing "terms" in advance of a decisive allied victory.

The President reiterates what he

has stated previously, that there must be no treaties, in whole or in part, which shall not be given full public-ity before the world, and he carries this thought to a logical conclusion. as applied to the plan of a league of nations, by stipulating that there can be no "special, selfish, economic com-binations within the league."

### Makes War Aims Clear.

The President's speech is regarded as a plain and conclusive answer to those who have asked for a definite statement of war aims. Such de-mands have been made from both al-lied and enemy sources. The Presithose who have asked for a definite statement of war aims. Such detailed and enemy sources. The President stated them last evening, gave

Throughout the downtown section of the city gayly decorated automobile trucks with temporary booths constructed upon them carried bond salesmen from one point to another. The clanging bells on these trucks Continued on Eleventh Page.)

### FIVE PRINCIPLES UPON WHICH LASTING PEACE MAY BE MADE LAID DOWN BY THE PRESIDENT

FIRST—The impartial justice neted out must involve no discrimination between those to whom we wish to be just and those to whom we do not wish to be just. It must be a justice that plays no favorites and knows no standard but the equal rights of the several peoples

SECOND-No special or separate interest of any single nation or any group of nations can be made the basis of any part of the settlement which is not consistent with the

THIRD-There can be no leagues

or alliances or special covenants

entirety to the rest of the world.

(The full text of President Wilson's New York speech will be found on Page 4.)

### SENATOR SMOOT NATION IS UNITED IN OPENING LOAN DRIVE WITH VIM SUFFRAGE HOSTS

Task of Raising \$6,000,000,- Makes Statement Following 000, Record War Credit, Is Auspiciously Begun.

RUSH OF SUBSCRIPTIONS MARKS START IN D. C.

America today set itself to the task of raising a loan of \$6,000,000,000 in

Although this was twice the miniversy ever since the now famous Paris | mum of any previous liberty loan and by far the greatest war credit ever under Finally, and significantly, it was taken by any nation, Treasury Departput forward by the President not only ment officials are certain that the sum as the expression of his own views will be oversubscribed. Their confiand interpretation of the desires of dence was expressed in the announcethe American people, but as "this ment that the surplus would be allotted.

Officials felt that it was a favorable augury for the fourth liberty loan that the campaign got under way when the American Army was pressing forward in a great offensive in France and Bulclamorings for a peace which would garia was suing for peace, starting the save as much as possible from the long-expected disintegration of the

> With a mighty rush of subscriptions and a spirit prevailing that gave every evidence of patriotic loyalty and a determination to raise its quota of \$27,698,000 during the early part of the campaign, Washington, the nation's capital, led the pace in the big loan drive.

> The people of Washington seemed to realize that this is as much their war as it is of the stricken people of the invaded allied countries in Europe Throughout the city American flags and those of the allies were flying; bells were rung and whistles blown. High up in the skies airplanes hovered over the city, and about the streets there were many uniformed soldiers. Everything seemed to spell victory and to serve as an inspiration for the

### Washington Astir Early.

campaign. The sun was not well up ington to vote for the suffrage resolubefore the downtown section was tion, is not expected to reach here by Great Britain and France espe- astir. The feature of the opening day until after 5 o'clock today. est. Some French leaders were lukewarm about the league of nations idea. This was natural, as France's chief and deepeat concern was the recently there has been indication of a realization on the part of France, as well as Great Britain, that some assurance must be given against further predatory activity by heavily-armed nations.

The anti-suffrage senators, however, and sold drive was the large rally at noon on the south steps of the Treasury building. Geraldine Farrar, opera star, was to have sung "The Star Spangled Banner" and "The Marseillaise," but she could not sing because of a severe cold. She appeared, however, and sold the first surance must be given against further predatory activity by heavily-armed nations. celebration and which served as the

ing in today at all federal reserve banks. Many communities had over-subscribed their quotas even before the campaign officially began. Thouthe respect of the rights of smaller nations than if she were included. President Wilson seems to have this in mind with the proviso that her representation must be through a government more directly responsible to the majority of her own people.

Opposes Economic Leagues.

The President puts into words also

ing newspapers.

Loan rallies are being held in almost the growing feeling that economic leagues and alliances discriminating against even the central powers, after the war is over. would serve as a festering sore, and furnish pretexts for future wars.

But here it should be noted that there is no thought in the President's address of compromising at any point on the aims of the war, nor of discussing "terms" in advance of a decisive allied victory.

Loan rallies are being held in almost every government department and bureau in Washington today. They commence at 9:30 o'clock in the morning, and by 5 o'clock this afternoon more than sixty of these meetings will have been held. More than 150,000 people are expected to be reached in this manner. Each meeting is to be addressed by men of prominence, and at many of them there will be music and other enlivening features. other enlivening features.

### Big Rally Set for Tonight.

At 8 o'clock tonight in the Liberty At 8 ocioca tonight in the Liberty
Hut the final great rally of the opening day will be staged, when thousands of prominent business and professional men will gather and listen
to a patriotic address by Senator
James Hamilton Lewis, who will deliver a message from the American
soldiers in France, where he recently
visited. The Marine Band will furnish
the music on this occasion. the music on this occasion.

Throughout the downtown section

(Continued en Eighth Page)

# ADMITS DEFEAT OF

and understandings within the gen

FOURTH-And more specifically, there can be no special, selfish,

economic combinations within

the league and no employment of

any form of economic boycott or

exclusion except as the power of

economic penalty by exclusion from the markets of the world

may be vested in the league of

nations itself as a means of dis-

FIFTH-All international agreements and treaties of every kind

Announced Opposition of Senator Benet.

MAKES COUNTER-CHARGE OF PLAY IN POLITICS

The defeat of the woman suffrage resolution was conceded this afternoon on the floor of the Senate by Senator Smoot of Utah, one of the prominent suffrage leaders. His statement was made after Senator Benet of South Carolina in his maiden speech announced that he would vote against the resolution. He was one of the thirtyone democrats counted upon to

34 assured votes against the suffrage resolution. It cannot carry if there are more than 32

Senator Smoot charged that Senator Pittman of Nevada was playing politics yesterday when he said that the republicans had tricked the democrats with a promise of 33 votes for the resolution. He asked where were the 31 democratic votes, in the light of Senator Benet's announcement, which Senator Pittman has pledged.

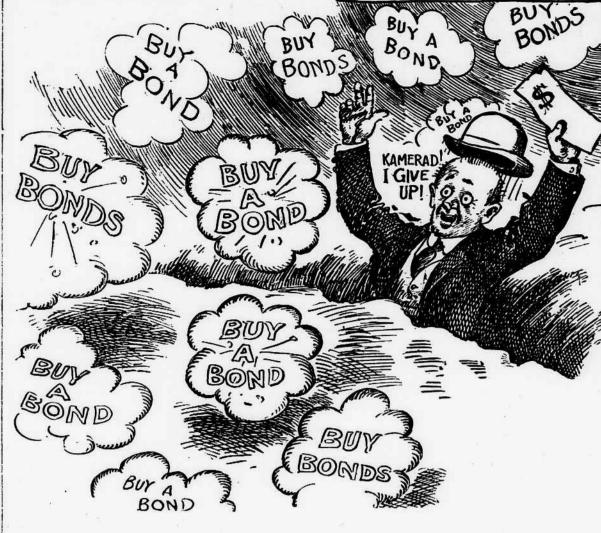
When the Senate met today the suffrage leaders had practically abandoned their plan to keep that body in continuous session to force a vote on the woman suffrage resolution. It has been learned that Senator Goff of West Virginia, a suffrage supporter, has been compelled to go out of town for medical treatment and would not Washington started early on its La Follette, who is coming to Wash-

When the Senate adjourned last evening with the suffrage resolution still pending it was in an angry mood. The suffragists insisted that there should be a session of the Senate today, while the anti-suffragists urged that an adjournment be taken until Monday. Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, the unpaired suffrage senator. is to arrive here at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon, and the suffragists expect at that time to muster their utmost strength for the resolution. Senator Jones of New Mexico, chairman of the suffrage committee, refused to accede to the suggestion of Senator Martin to the suggestion of Senator Martin of Virginia, a leading anti-suffrage senator, that because various senators had to be away today to make liberty loan speeches an adjournment be tak-en until Monday.

"Then," said Senator Martin, "I wish to assure the senator there will be no vote before noon Monday on this reso-The opponents of the resolution be-

gan at once preparing to conduct a filibuster, assigning time to various senators to hold the floor until Mon-day noon in case the suffrage sup-porters seek to hold the Senate in continuous session.

continuous session.
Yesterday afternoon was occupied by attacks upon the suffragists and the proposed constitutional amendment by Senator Reed, who charged that the senators had yielded to female bossism, the suffrage lobby and to a defense of the women and the suffrage resolution by Senator Lewis of Illinois, who said the only offense the women had committed was to defend their rights. He compared their entinued on Tenth Page.)



THE RIGHT SPIRIT.

### HERTLING HAS QUIT, SAYS HAGUE REPORT

LONDON, September 28 .- Count von Hertling, the German imperial chancellor, has resigned, according to a nessage received by the Central News Agency from The Hague.

### PRESIDENT STIRS CAPITAL BY STAND

Transcend All Other Considerations.

### BY DAVID LAWRENCE.

Conveight, 1918, by N. Y. Evening Post, Inc. President Wilson's speech and the implications of it transcend everything else today in this busy capital. He who asks how long the war wil ast can find the answer in that speech; he who asks whether the President means to put into practical effect the ideals of democracy which he has been preaching since America entered the war can learn therein of the earnestness of Mr. Wilson's pur

For Germany and Austria, for their untrustworthy leaders of today and

To Germany and Austria and the vassal states thereof, it is the language of peace that President Wilson speaks, but peace not by compromise, but by an acceptance of those principles which America has repeatedly proclaimed as paramount. For what it will mean among the peoples of the central powers and for what will be read into it by all political factions in the entente countries it is by far the most sensational speech the President has made on the political and diplomatic side of the war.

Mr. Wilson spent nearly a fortnight writing it. He weighed his words carefully. The occasion was the opening of the fourth liberty loan campaign, but he devoted only a few sentences to that. In accordance with his custom, the President used the opportunity to speak farther than the audience that faced him, far across the American continent to the peoples of other worlds and to other scenes where the sacrifices in life itself are every day being gloriously offered for the vindication of the best ideals that the human spirit has given to the world.

The question, it is stated, is one of the conclusion of such a military agreement as would prevent any further danger from the Bulgarian side to the operations of the allies in the Balkans.

If the terms laid down which have been dispatched to Sofit are not acceptable to the Malinoff government, the allied powers, it is added, have no further conditions to propose, and it will rest with Bulgaria to find other representatives who can accept these conditions.

Official Bulgarian Statement.

An official Bulgarian statement dated September 24 announces that Bulgaria has initiated a proposition for obtaining an armistice and peace. The text of the official announcer when the president will be the conclusion of the fourth liberty loan campaign, but he devoted only a few sentences to that. In accordance with his custom, the President will rest with Bulgarian Statement.

An official Bulgarian statement dated September 24 announces that Bulgaria has initiated a proposition for obtaining an

### U. S. Means What It Says.

And precisely because America is giving freely of her blood on foreign battlefields, precisely because America is about to raise six billion dollars of bonds and eight billion dollars by taxation to loan to the allies as well as to sustan our own armies in the field, the President takes the liberty to remind the whole world that America means what she says; that America wants nothing for her-

Anti-War Agitation Cause. The Bulgarian plea for an armistice (Continued on Eleventh Page.)

### BULGARIA IS OUT OF THE WAR, IS VIEW OF HER MINISTER HERE

Bulgaria is out of the war, in the opinion of Stephan Panateroff, Bulgarian minister here, who believes that his country definitely is determined to abandon its alliance with Germany and Austria, and, if the entente allies refuse to listen to peace overtures, will appeal to the United States to use its good offices.

### IN REPLY TO BULGARS Implications in Speech Military Operations Will Not Be Suspended

ALLIES LAY DOWN LAW

Without Guarantees—Foe Must Break With Quadruple Alliance—No Compromise Shown. FIGHTS FOR ALL PEOPLES

LONDON, September 28.-A reply from the allied powers and captured important positions on

to Bulgaria's application for an armistice has been dispatched to

The allied governments have necessarily demanded every guarantee which they consider necessary to them to safeguard their military operations and prevent the dispatch of German

The reply, it is stated, is fully covered by the answer given the Bulgarian representatives by the commander of the allied army on the Macedonian front. By this reply it is perfectly well defined that no military operations can be suspended.

Breaking of Alliance Demanded. was in response to anti-war agitation among the bulk of the people, the correspondent says in his disfor medical treatment and would not be back until Monday. Also Senator La Follette, who is coming to Wash ington to vote for the suffrage resolution, is not expected to reach here until after 5 o'clock today.

The anti-suffrage senators, however, immediately began their fillius, ever, immediately began their fillius, the fournal of yesterday's proceedings the ported as a public document Senator Lodge said he had no objection, but that he desired it read to the Senate, which took up furtier time.

Senate in Angry Mood.

When the Senate adjourned last, when the Senate adjourned last, when the Senate adjourned last, with the suffrage of today and their inevitable spokesmen of still and their inevitable spokesmen of stil

cumstances which have recently arisen, and after the position had been jointly discussed with all competent authorities, the Bulgarian government, desiring to put an end to the bloodshed, authorized the commander-in-chief of the army to propose to the generalissime of the armies of the entente at Saloniki a cessation of hostilities and the entering into of retilities and the entering into of ne-gotiations for obtaining an armistice and peace.
"The members of the Bulgarian del-

egation left yesterday evening in or-der to get into touch with the pleni-potentiaries of the entente belliger-The statement was transmitted hrough the German semi-official Wolff bureau, which added to the text

rt of the departure of the

Turkey in Same Boat.

ecided, opposed an alliance with the

Bulgarian Move Interpreted.

LONDON, Friday, September 27 .-

Bulgaria's request for an armistice to

discuss peace appears to be the lead-

central powers.

they plainly interpreted as meaning (Continued on Eighth Page.)

### Belgians Usher In Big Flanders Offensive--- Cambrai About to Fall.

ALLIES CUTTING WAY

INTO FOE LINE FROM

THE SEA TO VERDUN

### FRENCH GAIN NORTH OF AISNE; CHAMPAGNE DRIVE SUCCEEDS

Marshal Foch is putting the Germans on the western front to the most severe test of the war. On four important sectors from Verdun to the North Sea allied troops are fighting their way into and beyond the Hindenburg line.

Smashing attacks are being delivered by the British and Belgians north of Ypres; by the British and Americans before Cambrai; by the French north of the Aisne, and by the French and Americans in Champagne and to the east. On all fronts the allied soldiers are meeting with success.

Cambrai, it would appear, is about to fall. The British, having captured the important height of Bourlon wood, are reported beyond Fontaine-Notre Dame and Sailly, within one and threequarters miles of Cambrai.

On the north the Belgian and British armies are fighting through the Hindenburg defense on a front of more than ten miles from Ypres to north of Dixmude. At some points the attack, begun this morning, already has resulted in an advance of more than two and one-half miles. The allied troops have penetrated important positions of the Houtholst forest, German possession of which had stayed previous attempts to advance south of the Belgian coast. This operation apparently is directed toward the German submarine bases in Belgium and the outflanking of the bastion of Lille.

French troops are fighting forward up the slopes toward the Chemin des Dames. They have gained further ground south of Fort Malmaison and have taken the important points of Jouy and Aizy and the ravine between.

The Franco-American drive west and east of the Argonne to the Meuse continues successfully today.

### French Move Forward. The French have moved their line

forward west of the Argonne forest and captured important positions on their western flank. East of the Argonne the Germans are fighting desperately to hold the Brunhilde positions, but the Americans are progressing at several points.

In the last three days the British, French and Americans have taken more than 27,000 prisoners. In their Cambrai drive the British have captured 10,000, while the Franco-Americans have increased their total to more than 16,000. The Belgians and British are reported to have captured 1,000 Germans.

than at the height of Gen. Byng's stroke of last November. The attack-ing troops hold a longer front mi-mediately on the west, while to the mediately on the west, while to the north they are pressing enward over terrain hitherto untouched by fight-ing. Southwest of Cambrai the Brit-ish are fighting toward the important Scheldt canal at Cantaing. Field Marshal Haig's thrust north of Cambai already has propressed more than three miles. The British

or Cambai aiready has progressed more than three miles. The British have cut the high road between Cam-brai and Douai and have the railroad between the two cities dominated by their guns. The fall of Cambrai, mili-Americans have increased their total tary observers believe, would result tary observers believe, would result in a German withdrawal from Doual and St. Quentin, which possily would tured 1,000 Germans.

The fall of Cambrai, military observers believe, would result in a German withdrawal from Doual and St. Quentin, which possily would lead to a retirement to the French border.

### Haig Takes 10,000 Prisoners in Sweep Upon Cambrai

Field Marshal Haig announces.

The British have captured the towns

of Epinoy and Oizy-le-Verger. The British pressed their attack yes-

BRITISH HEADQUARTERS IN official report from Field Marshal Haig tonight.

FIELD Marshal Haig's forces today captured the town of Arleux, five miles southeast-east of Doual.

British troops today advanced to a point within three miles of Cambrai. The British attack today on the Cambrai front was made between Sauchy-Lestree and Gouzeaucourt, a distance of fourteen prices. distance of fourteen mile

### Advance Three Miles.

Haig's maximum advance today was three miles. The Hindenburg outpost defenses were crossed at several points. At 2 o'clock this afternoon the British line ran southwest of cial statement today. Two hundred guns were taken by the British forces. Along the whole battle front before Cambrai the operations were progressing satisfactorily this morning, Field Marshal Haig announces. Canadian troops pushed through Haynecourt and have reached the Douai-Cambrai road.

The British have captured the towns the British have captured the towns the British line ran southwest of Gouzeaucourt, east of Beaucamp, west of Marcoing and east of Graincourt, where some of the enemy were still holding out. Thence it ran between Anneux and Cantaing and east of Bourlon and the Bourlon wood, a thousand yards west of Railencourt and along the road to Marcoing. It is not known whether the British or the Germans hold Marcoing.

The capture of Bourlon is of the highest importance, because it is the highest importance, because it is the bulwark of Cambrai. It was cap-tured notwithstanding the water line discuss peace appears to be the leading event of what seems to be the most important week of the war since the til a late hour and in the evening battle of the Marne. There are two accentuated notably their progress in interpretations of Bulgaria's action. Which is the correct one remains to be seen.

The British pressed their attack yesing form of it, the whole of which has now been crossed.

The British are in a good position to capture Cambrai. Even now the enemy cannot use the town, as the railway, roads and junction are unfield.

LONDON, September 27.—Americans operating on the extreme right of the British this morning captured a series of trenches and fortified farms forming the outer defenses of the Hindenburg system southeast of Le Catelet, north of St. Quentin, according to the

# Which is the correct one remains to be seen. The first is that the Bulgarian army, being defeated and scattered among the mountains, resorts to a familiar device to gain time in which to pull itself together. The other is that Bulgaria now sees that she is on a sinking saip and wishes to make the best terms she may. There have been several indications recently that the latter term she may. There have been several real purpose of Bulgaria. A conference without an armistice will prove what the enemy an armistice will prove what the enemy in the outer of the seem of From North Sea Southward

Signs are not wanting that Bulgaria By the Associated Press.

Signs are not wanting that Bulgaria and Turkey feel that they are in the same boat. When Talaat Pasha, the Turkish grand vizier, visited Berlin recently he gave an interview in which he said the war must end this winter and that it had accomplished all that it could. German newspapers expressed considerable uneasiness and displeasure ever this utterance, which they plainly interpreted as meaning the same points has been more than two and one-half miles.

The attack is being made by the The attack is being made by the forces have begun operations in Flanders in conjunction with the Belgian

part of their front south from the